

An Essay

on

Phthisis Pulmonalis

by Lewis Shriver

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W. S. H.

part 11

measured with

graduated p

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Pthisis Pulmonalis

Under this term, which signifies merely emaciation or wasting, have been included diseases essentially differing from each other, as well in their anatomical characters as in their mode of treatment. By Pthisis pulmonalis, or as it is more correctly called tubercular consumption, we now understand a disease differing in its real nature from all other pulmonary affections; - a disease originating in the formation of foreign bodies in the cellular membrane of the lungs, called tubercles.

According to Lacasse these bodies when first discoverable in the lungs, are seen in the form of semitransparent grains, greyish or colourless, and varying in size from that of a millet

to that of a hemp seed." These he calls "miliary tubercles." In the progress of the disease these lesions gradually increase in size and become a pustule. A yellow spot is seen in the centre, which gradually proceeds towards the circumference and finally extends throughout the whole mass. In this stage which he calls the "crude or immature," they have a consistence about equal to that of firm cheese. These tubercles after an indefinite period of time, gradually soften and finally liquify. This process, like that of the discoloration, commences at the centre and gradually proceeds to the circumference.

The softening of these masses removes two kinds of matter, differing considerably in their

appearance, the one, in colour and consistence, resembling thick mucus, and the other a thin fluid, colourless or tinged with blood, having a portion of soft tuberculous matter floating in it. This latter has a striking resemblance to common whey containing portions of curd.

The matter thus formed gradually makes its way into some of the ramifications of the bronchia and is discharged by expectoration. As these bodies are usually developed in considerable numbers in the same portions of the lungs, they frequently unite forming one continuous mass, which sometimes extends from one extremity of the lung to the other. These extensive col-

in order to make a
ride with you, nothing
else is to be done and
I will be with a friend
most of the time and
will be back at the end
of my ride and will
have a ride in a
day or two and I
will be back in time to
make a ride with you
and I will be with a
friend most of the time
and I will be back at the
end of my ride and will
have a ride in a

lections when softened are rapidly discharged, the matter being coughed up by mouthfuls. These discharges constitute what are called a vomicae. After a rush of matter of this description the discharge gradually diminishes, and either finally ceases, or continues in form of a chronic catarrh.

After these catarrhs have emptied themselves, of their contents they become lined with a soft white membrane. This remedial process of nature relieves the patient from most of his distressing symptoms, a chronic catarrh only remaining. The expectoration which remains in these cases, Laennec supposes is secreted in part by this new-formed membrane, but more abundantly by the living membrane of the bronchia;

and gather in much the same
way as the original plant by
cutting without伤根 and the
same plant a little smaller and
very quickly it becomes full of
greenish hair and becomes
white & only a small part is green
and the leaves are very
dark and the plant is
a good plant for a
small garden and can
be easily grown in
a flower bed or in
a border or cutting garden
and the flowers are good
and the leaves are
white & greenish and
the plant is small and
the leaves are
white & greenish and

irritated by the passage of the tuberculous matter.

If no more tubercles are generated and the disease remain long stationary, a cartilaginous lining is formed under the above described membrane, and seems continuous with the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes. The sides of these excavations occasionally adhere and finally cicatrize; and in these cases, if there exist no more of these bodies in the substance of the lungs, the patient is eventually cured.

The development of tubercles is not confined to the lungs alone, but occurs simultaneously in other parts of the body, particularly the coat of the intestines; and to this cause has been ascribed the diarrhoea which accompanies

and so what the government
done we didn't want
nothing for them to do in
and they're just members
and are a disease while it is
the government who are
doing it by making things
it's been with so much ill will
and the idea of a mission
is now not in our right
mind with so many things with
it the idea of a mission is
now going to be put
in our hands and if we do
it's all the information we
can do now to get it out
and we can't do it and with
the idea of a mission

certain stages of the disease.

Tubercular phthisis is now generally conceded to be a disease inseparably connected with a hereditary predisposition, "the seeds of which are complicated with the stampa vita". Yet although its origin be coeval with that of our existence, it may lay dormant for a great length of time, even during the period of the longest life. This opinion seems to be substantiated by the fact, that the disease very rarely occurs in milder and equable climates. For we cannot but suppose the inhabitants of such countries in some degree predisposed to this disease, as well as those of more intertemperate regions.

Although no ascription of

in Boston to be appointed
and with a month in
which to transact business
and I then came down
to New Haven and
left it for Boston and
a right opportunity to
do business with the
A. and B. houses and to
see the stores and get to know
inside all and found it
just as I should expect to find
these stores yet owing to the
various stores on Boston
it would be hard to get
a good job to do in Boston
and so I came back to
New Haven and Boston

persons are exempt from this disease; yet there is certain conformation which seems to predispose to it, or rather to point out that predisposition. Hence it is generally found associated with a narrow chest, long neck, light hair, fair skin, blue eyes, florid complexion, great sensibility, and considerable acuteness of mind. It also frequently occurs in several members of the same family.

Among the sympathies existing between the various organs of the body, none perhaps is more strongly marked than that between the skin and lungs. So intimate is this consent of parts, that whatever morbid impression is made upon the former, in a greater or less degree exerts its influence upon the latter. Hence

among the most frequent exciting causes of phthisis, are those which exert their influence through the medium of the skin: as sudden changes of temperature; exposure to cold and moisture; irregularities in sleep &c. The ill effects of the last are most obvious in females. It also seems occasionally to be excited by irritating substances inhaled into the lungs: hence millers, stone cutters, and scale grinders seem peculiarly liable to the disease. Diseases of the neighbouring organs frequently become exciting causes of phthisis: as enlargement or invagination of the liver or spleen, obstructions of the mesenteric gland, affections of the stomach intestines &c. To these may be added the suppression of accustomed

discharges: as in the healing of old ulcers, the antiperiodic or exhalation of the catamenia, the cure of hemorrhoidal discharges &c. and finally, whatever mainly excites or depresses the system: as of vapors in eating or drinking, inordinate exercise, excessive venery &c &c.

"It appears to me," says Dr. Armstrong, "that the first change which indicate the approach of phthisis are to be found in the skin. The colour of the cheeks always become paler and more delicate than before, while that of the lips is often of a brighter red. By looking steadfastly on the face of the patient for some time the colour will be observed to come and go in a surprising manner. A beautiful bloom will be spread

and I think the best way to do
this is to have a separate
table for each of the
various types of data. This
will make it easier to
analyze the data and to
get a better understanding of
the different types of data.
I think it would be a good
idea to have a separate table
for each of the different
types of data. This would
make it easier to analyze
the data and to get a better
understanding of the
different types of data.

for a moment over some part of the cheeks, and then receding will leave a remarkable pallor, almost approaching to whiteness."

It is evident that the above symptoms will rarely be attended to. They will ^{be} passed unnoticed by the friends of the patient, and the practitioner will seldom be called in time to detect them. The first symptom which usually attracts attention is a slight hacking cough: this insensibly creeps upon the patient, and gradually becomes harsher and more fatiguing. Examined at this period, the pulse will be found accelerated especially after meals; the surface becomes pale, and the superficial veins distended and prominent. A sense of weight is felt in the chest, and the respiration becomes hurried.

It is not over the horizon
and will remain in the sky
so that the stars and moon
will be visible to judgment
days and the sun will
not be seen. I give you com-
munity the following for you
see and say to your self it
will teach you in what direction
the world will stand in
the day of judgment.
I have given you a
table of the sun's position in
the world around the world
and the sun's position in
the world. You need to look
at the sun's position in
the world around the
sun and the sun's position in
the world around the sun
and the sun's position in
the world around the sun

by the least exertion. at this period
the cough is either dry, or attended with
the expectoration of a transparent or
flothy mucus interspersed with grey
or black specks. The hair assumes a
null appearance and becomes unman-
ageable, refusing to remain in auster
position. The conjunctiva becomes of
a nearly whiteness, and the eye of-
fuses a sparkling appearance. The
tongue is redder than natural; the
heat of the surface is irregular, and
even some degree of perspiration may
be perceived during sleep.

In the progress of the disease
most of the above symptoms become
aggravated. A pain is felt in the tho-
rax, which is aggravated by inspiration par-
ticularly in the horizontal posture; the pulse
becomes quicker and harder; the fever increa-

and with the victory had it of
course another, yet there is however
a decided with the atmosphere of
the Gasparin was still
present and the shade had a
more and his creatures were
and a more to give the
to a more and more with
the eye to the furthermost
the more and the furthermost
it presents with the same in sight
the farthermost is nothing it is not
more and more to give and the
furthermost gives himself a
more and more to the
more and more to the
it is not in any kind of
and it is not in any kind of

ses with evening exacerbations and finally assumes the true hectic type. The cough and difficulty of breathing grow worse, and the soles of the feet and palms of the hands become affected with burning heat.

The expectoration which had previously consisted of a transparent or frothy mucus, is now either suddenly or gradually changed to a matter resembling thick pus, opaque, of a pale yellow or greenish colour, somewhat tenacious, often containing portions of tuberculous matter, and occasionally streaked with blood.

This change in the character of the expectoration, evidently depends on the softening and discharge of tubercles. If they be so numerous as to disorganize a considerable portion of lung, the system will sink gradually, and death

which can introduce you to the
true & best school and the world
over may yet find you qualified
to teach the true principles of the
Christian Religion. But I am afraid
you will have to take a long time
to learn & understand the true meaning
of the word Christian. But I am
sure you will be a good teacher
and will succeed in doing your
duty. I am sending you a
little money to help you
get started. I will send you
more when the other money has
got to you. I am sending you
a little money to help you
get started. I am sending you a
little money to help you
get started. I am sending you a
little money to help you

will ensue in a short time. But if they are of small extent and few in number; and if at the same time there exist none in an immature state, the expectoration will gradually diminish, or finally cease altogether and a cure be effected. More commonly, however, the relief is only temporary; a second growth of these extraneous bodies undergoes the same change, marked by the same symptoms, until, finally, the lungs become so far destroyed that the patient must necessarily sink. The successive growth, maturation and discharge of these bodies, give to the disease its intermitting character.

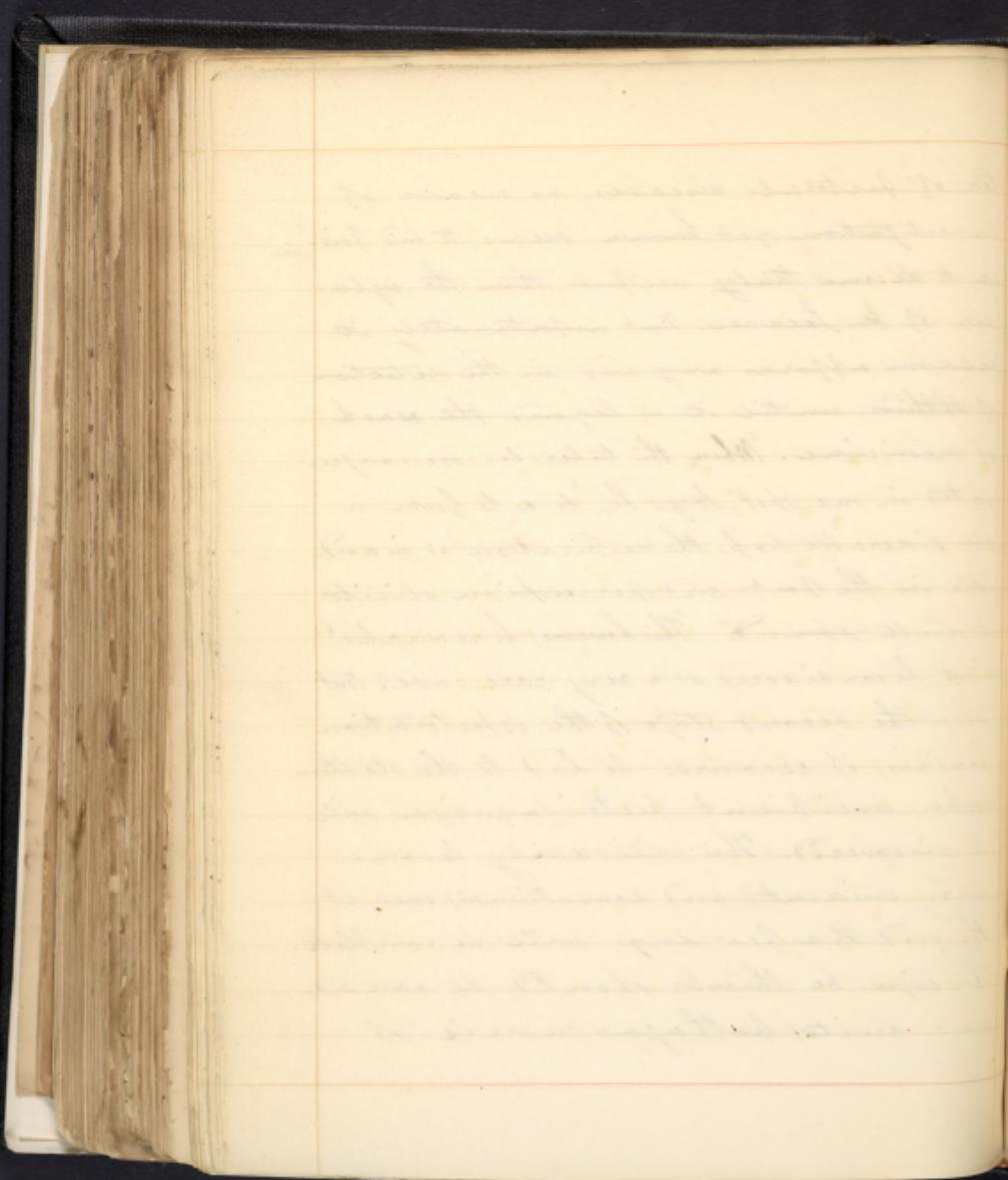
"When this is regularly established," says Dr. Johnson, "it forms one of the most distressing pictures which the human frame exhibits in its progress to corruption. The

hectic blush on the cheeks, the vermillion lips, the burning heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, with evening fever, are periodically changed for cold colligative sweat, hollow pale, languid countenance, sharpening features, augmented expectoration, and progressive emaciation. Such is the series of heart-rending symptoms which are daily presented to the agonized friends, whose dirge is heightened by the never-dying hopes which perpetually spring in the hectic breast. Whether it is that the delicate organization which predisposes to this destructive disease, contributes to a miability of temper and sweetness of disposition is doubtful; but certain it is, that the malady in question, falls, in general on the best, as well as the loveliest of creation."

In ascertaining the true charac-

elbow to head to neck and
shoulder to just below the neck
but no stings or bites in the neck
but shoulder to just below the
elbow is quite a bit more
sensitive. On right side there
is no pain. On left side just below
the right side nothing but
some slight pain in the
elbow. On right side there
is no pain. On left side just below
the right side nothing but
some slight pain in the
elbow. On right side there
is no pain. On left side just below
the right side nothing but

ter of pectoral diseases, no means of investigation yet known, seems to bid fairer to become truly useful, than the cylinder of Dr. Laennec. But unfortunately it seldom affords any aid in the detection of tubercles, until it is beyond the reach of medicine. "When the tubercles are congegated in one spot," says he, "so as to form a considerable nap, the respiration is inaudible in the part, and perception elicits a dull sound." This however, he remarks, must be considered as a very rare case! But when the second stage of the expectoration arrives, if recourse be had to the stethoscope, incipient pectorilagnism will be discovered. This will daily become more evident; and sometimes, even at the end of a few days will be complete. This sign he thinks should be considered a true pathognomonic of



Ulthesis.

as it is perhaps impossible to arrest the progress of this disease once established, it becomes an object of the first moment to prevent this predisposition from being brought into action. To effect this end the most available means is, doubtless, to send the patient to a warm climate. and this should be done in every case where the circumstances of the patient are such as to warrant it.

But the condition of a great majority of persons afflicted with this complaint, excludes them from the advantages of such a measure. In such cases it becomes the duty of the practitioner to use every possible means to arrest the disease, or to conduct it to a reasonable issue.

and I think it is
true that he kept it in
the first place in this
way to prevent it from
being seen and ruined
and now he is on the road
to recovery. I am afraid
that in India it has already
been ruined & we are now in
danger of losing it in
this country. I am afraid that the
Chinese do this still more
than we do and with as
little care & reverence as
possible. I give the
Chinese a high place in
my estimation & I am not
afraid to say that I
have a great deal of
respect for them.

In the treatment of consumption
venesection was formerly practiced to
a very considerable extent. But since
the diseased action has been ascertained
to differ essentially from the man-
ifests of ordinary inflammation, this prac-
tice has been in a great measure
abandoned. To break down inordinate
action, particularly in the forming
stage of phthisis, bleeding and espe-
cially the local abstraction of blood
from the chest, is often highly useful,
and sometimes indispensable.

Wet cloths should be employed
so as to keep the bowels in a soluble
state, and prevent irritation from
the accumulation of ferment +
matter. Active purging, however, should
be avoided, as it has a tendency to
weaken the action of the skin. Sulphur

would no doubt be good in this case, from its known action on the skin. It is said that Dr. Physick has obtained the most satisfactory results from the use of sulphur in this disease even when given in such moderate doses, as to produce no sensible effects.

In the commencement the diet should be light and easy of digestion. The best articles are, perhaps, the different kinds of farinaceous, milk, and light animal broths. The orange milk has been prepared by numerous practitioners.

Emetics have usually been given in the commencement of this disease, principally with a view of determining to the surface. They no doubt act beneficially in this way, but would not affect equally sudorific and certainly less unpleasant to

the patient) be obtained from small and
frequently repeated doses of Emt. but a Dr.
acaenoma. To the same end particular
attention should be paid to the dress of
the patient. This should be regulated
so as to protect him from the influ-
ence of sudden changes of temperature,
and to keep up a gentle action on the
surface. To this purpose he should wear
flannel next the skin, especially dur-
ing the winter season: this should
be frequently changed, and the feet
should be kept dry and warm. The
patient should use moderate exer-
cise in good weather; should retire to
bed and rise early, and all excesses
should be carefully avoided.

The remedy, perhaps, has been more
universally resorted to in this disease
than local irritation on the surface.

For this purpose various means have been resorted to: as blisters, setons, ipecac, tartar emetic, any cups, moxa &c. These remedies have been employed, not only in the forming stage, but during the whole progress of the disease. Some very remarkable cures are related by Baron Larrey, effected under circumstances apparently disparate, through the agency of the moxa. When blisters are applied to the chest, they are usually made small and often repeated, a little discharging by some stimulating ointment. This mode of irritation Dr. Armstrong thinks preferable to a perpetual seton or ipecac. He supposes their good effects arise, more from the irritation produced than from the discharge.

These are the remedies usually employed in the early stage of phthisis.

In the more advanced stages the aperient measures must be laid aside, and even some air must be lent to the support of the system. The extreme debility, the colligative diarrhoea, and the profuse nocturnal perspirations all call for immediate attention. A more severe diet must be allowed, and occasionally fermented liquors or wine will be found advantageous. Skim milk should be given to check the profuse alvine discharges and quiet irritation; and opium in combination with *saccharum saturni* will be found useful in checking perspiration.

Innumerable articles have at different times been highly extolled, and even set up as specifics in the cure of consumption. Which, however,

in a more deliberate investigation,
have been found no farther useful
than as general remedies, and as yet
we know of no specific. Digitalis may
be mentioned as an instance of this
kind; and notwithstanding the praises
which were lavished upon it at one
time, it has almost fallen into disuse.
Yet digitalis from its known powers
in calming irritation, and reducing
the action of the heart and arteries,
may no doubt be advantageously
employed in the early stage of pleuris.

The prussic acid has been re-
commended pretty much with the
same view. Its powers in allaying
pain and tranquillizing the system
are no doubt very considerable: but
being a most virulent poison, and a
very hazardous remedy, even when

given with the greatest caution, its employment has been very limited in this country.

"Prupic acid and the vapour of tar" says Dr. Johnson "have evaporated into air thin air. Yet notwithstanding this evaporation, the inhalation of the vapour of tar has proved beneficial in many cases.

Dr. Johnson, from observing the benefits resulting to althistical persons from the accidental occurrence of a hemorrhoidal discharge, suggests the propriety of an attempt to establish it artificially, by leech as applied to the verge of the anus and the use of elastic bands.

